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process of extrusion permits, it ascends until the small end of its shell or siphon reaches the surface of the sand, so that it may respire the water freely. In this position it remains until the spawning is completed, during which process the body is protruded from its shell to a great extent. Only four or five of the cells or capsules were observed to exist in the body of the female at one time, which were closely compacted there, occupying little space; but, after extrusion, each cell becomes enlarged in thickness, being swollen by the introduction of water. During the process of formation, the egg-case is forced upward, appearing in the form of a loop above the sand, though no portion of the parent is then visible.

This species commences to spawn early in life. One egg-case was observed, the cells of which were about a half inch in diameter, the shell of the parent being only three and a half inches long. If handled gently, when dug from the sand, the conch does not withdraw its body into its shell; but, if it is injured, it will quickly eject all the egg-cells from its body, and close its operculum. As only four or five of the egg-cells are found in the body at one time, in the process of formation, it is presumed that the whole series of cases require a long time in their development.

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MAY 12.

Mr. THOMAS MEEHAN, Vice-President, in the chair.

Twenty-four persons present.

The manuscript diary of Wm. Bartram was presented to the library by Mr. Meehan. It covers the period from 1802 to 1822, and contains notes on meteorology and natural history, especially ornithology.

A paper entitled "A Review of the American Genera and Species of Mullidæ," by Edw. A. Hall and J. Z. McCaughan, was presented for publication.

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MAY 19.

Mr. EDW. POTTS in the chair.

Fifteen persons present.

*Erythrite, Genthite and Cuprite from near Philadelphia.*—Prof. H. CARVILL LEWIS stated that during the Saturday excursions of his class in mineralogy, a number of new mineral localities had been discovered, three of which were of sufficient interest to be recorded.

ERYTHRITE.—Erythrite, the beautiful and rare arsenate of cobalt, not heretofore recorded as occurring in North America, was